WILL BE ABLE TO HOLD OUT. The Bury Army Has Been Re-Enterced and the Burghers Have Mounted More Heavy Guns - They Have Immense Stores of Ammonition Buer Knowledge of British War Plans Through a Secret Channel.

Me nut Cubie Desputches to Tun Sen. Lostich, Nov. 4.-Communication with La tyamith is still impossible, despite a rumor that it had been restored. A press despatch, dated Oct. 30, says that the place is visioned for two months. Information from other sources indicates that the supply of am munition is abundant, and there is a general disposition to believe that the town can hold its ewa if Gen. White will be content to remain strictly on the defensive.

There is no news of importance from any other place in South Africa.

There is no indication that the rigors of the

censorship will be relaxed. The newspapers scout the report that Gen. Joubert protested against the use of lyddite in the British shells. They remark that lyddite is identical with the French melinite and similar explosives used by European armies. They say they believe that

the licers intend to employ a similar explosive

with the guns now in position. The Standard's Luxemburg correspondent says that Dr. Leyds, the Transvani's agent, was, until a few days ago, in telegraphic communication with Pretoria through an indirect diplomatio channel. It was by this means that the Transvani learned of the supposed British plan to enter the Free State from the

south and advance on Bloemfontein. It was with the view to anticipating this movement that the Boers concentrated Natal, hoping to capture or Ladysmith and then advance on Durban and close the port, the topography of the country enabling a small corps on the neighboring hills to prevent the British from landing mea. The main Boer army was hastily to return to defend the Orange River. The Standard points out that the scheme for capturing or menacing Durban ignores the existence of the British

DURBAN, Nov. 4 .- A letter from Eshows. Zululand, reports that there are from 2,000 to 3,000 Boers with several guns to the northward of Zufuland and that they are ready to march. The American-African Line steamer Maria which cleared from East Louion for Delagos Bar, has been deta ned here pending inquiries astoher cargo. The shipping agents desire an explicit definition of contraband of war in order to prevent the present inconvenience.

The Ladysmith correspondent of the Morn-Inst records in a despatch under date of Oct. 31 the arrival on the British right of Gen. Lucas Meyer with a large Free State reinforcement, and says that further additions to formandant-General Jouhert's strength are extented immediately, notably the Middlebourg and Lydenbourg commandos, the latter under Schalkburger. Dur-ing the fighting on ther lattle Boers asked for an armistics for the purpose of burying their squadron, dead and attending to their wounded. An armistice was refused, but they were allowed

The Paris correspondent of the Daily describes the I mays Creusot artillery. which he says he cars. was not all they ordered. The suddenness of the outbreak revented the delivery of the greater the guns they had contracted for. They have immense stores of ammuniinter of their guns. The Boer artiflerymen had two months' practice under agents of the Creuso; gun works. If they had had another month no European artiferymen could have

to inter the dead under a flag of truce.

LADYSMITH, Nov. 1. (Delayed in transmis-This morning the Boers are arparently mounting more heavy guns to the north and northwest. These are likely to give trouble, the southward of the town

Loxbon, Nov. 3.- The Central News says that the Boers have not yet attacked Colenso. The shows that the ratiroad from Durhan to Lade. emith is still open.

BOIR PROTEST AGAINST LYDDITE. Gen, Joubert Said to Object to the I've of the British Explosive.

seeml Cable Desputch to THE SUS. Loxnon, Nov. 3 .- A trustworthy correspondnt of the Central News at Ladysmith gives in a desparch dated Tuesday, 5:15 P. M., an account of Monday's fight He says: "Although it was a bad day for us, it was

positively terrible for the enemy. Our artillery fire was appalling. The Boers last hundreds in killed and wounded. They fell in hears where Commandant-General Joulett sent a formal, written protest to Gen. White against the use of lyddite as inhumane. The British long-range gups are vastly superior to the Boer batteries.

The captured column exceeds eight hundred men. We are sanguine and confident we

Bittish officers. The Jurean of Orlanges of the United States 'rmy has but little information regarding its composition. It is massed with melenite, the French capiests, which is known to be a purice and composited by the hiratish principally in the IZ-pounder manning gans. It is used for bursting the Iz-trunder shells, and, being about six times as pox-rights granpowler, the shells burst into housands of fragments and cover a considerable area. The sound of bursting shells there are a The sound of bursting shells therefore with lyidite is much greater than in the law for shells and proves demoralizing to he cannot a further the factor of the cannot be considerable and proves demoralizing to he cannot be further the further the further the further the further the further than the cannot be further than the construction of the cannot be further than the further

Urdnance Department of this try has been experime country has been experimenting for sometime to engrea safe vet light explosive, and will the adia as the thorte, a secret compound invested by Frof Tuttle of Santtle, Wash, The logish army use incendiary charges in the guiss of their smaller mountain bat-teries for the rurpose of firing villages. When the 1 h tol. States recently jurchased several lands in batteries from Maxim & Co of Eng-land as upply of incendiary shells for use in the 1 hippines was also secured. the I harry nes was also secured.

## BRITISH LUSSES ON MONDAY.

51 Killed, 218 Wounded, and 465 Missing Besides the Captured Column.

real Cable Deseatch to Tax Sun. Losnox, Nov 13 - The War Office makes the otal less in Monday's fight near Ladysmith 64 killed, 218 wounded and 465 missing. The number of missing does not include the Irish is liers or the first battalion of the Gloucestership regiment who are supposed to be prisoners at Pretoria. In the lost column the " of those regiments are given as 28 killed and 54 wounded.

MORE TROOPS CALLED OUT.

England Orders the Mobilization of Thirtyloor Militia Battations.

Special Carle Perputch to THE SUN. box, Nov. 3.-An army order issued co-night provides for the mobilization of thirty-four tattalions of militia at their respective headquarters before Nov. 20. It

The Most Luxuetously Equipped Train in the World.

also directs the proper authorities to make DEATH IN FACTORY FIRE. ready five militia medical staff corps by Nov. 13.

RUMORS OF BRITISH DISASTER. Reports on the Continent of the Fall of Ladysmith.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 4.- The anti-British press of Berlin, Paris and Amsterdam reiterate the reports of a disaster at Ladysmith. The latest report from Amsterdam says that the place has capitulated, and that 9,000 British are prisoners, a majority of them being wounded.

THE REPORTED FALL OF COLENSO. Report Thursday Said to Have Reached German Government in Cipher.

Freere ! Bable Despisted to THE STA. LONDON, Nov. 4 .- A despatch to the Morning Leader from Brussels says that the report on Thursday of the capture of Colenso, Natal, by the Boers reached the German Government in a cipher despatch. The news was communi cated to Dr. Layds, the Tranvaal's agent, who made it public.

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH BOERS, Paris Municipal Council Votes an Address of Protest Against the War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUY. Paris, Nov. 3 .- The Municipal Council, despite the protest of the Prefect of the Seine. has voted an address expressing sympathy with the South African Republic. The address says it is regrettable that the decaration of war should have been issued after the Peace Conference at the Hague, and protests against Europe allowing the strong to crush the weak.

PAREDES ADVISED TO TIELD. If He Won't Surrender, Venezuelan Forces Will Attack Puerto Cabello.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. Canacas, Venezuela, Nov. 3. - President Castro has sent a commission to Puerto Cabello to see Gen. Paredes, who holds the place. The ommission has a letter from ex-President Andrade, written after he arrived at Barbados, advising Gen. Paredes to surrender. If Paredes refuses to surrender the Government forces will attack Puerto Cabello at once. St. THOMAS, W. I., Nov. 3.-Ex-President Andrade, of Venezuelo, accompanied by Gen.

Garcia, arrived here to-day All Well at Kimberley.

Precial Cable Despatch to Tun Bon. LONDON, Nov. 4 .- A despatch to the Telegraph, dated Kimberley, Oct. 31, says that all is well there. The siege is uneventful. The people have, however, been made rather gloomy by reports that the English have been driven out of Natal.

Lord Charles Beresford Denies It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE Sire. London, Nov. 3. - Bear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford denied in an interview at Sheffield to-day the report that he had been appointed second in command of the Mediterranean

Minister de Weckherlin Transferred.

Special Cable Descatch to THE Sex. THE HAGUE, Nov. 3 -G. de Weckherlin, Minister of The Netherlands at Washington, will not return to the United States. He has been nominated as Envoy Extraordinary to Constantinople

ACTIFITY IN BUSSIAN NAFT.

French Admiral Visits Sabastopol-Daily Conferences Held. Special Cible Desjatches to THE SUR.

LONDON, Nov. 4 .- The Graphic's correspondent at Sebastopol reports unusual activity in naval quarters Admiral Fournier of the French Navy, arrived the other day and has since been joined by Capt. Montferrand, the Fifteen hundred Boers are on the march to daily confer with Admiral Tyroff, the Com-Frence Naval Attaché at St. Petersburg. They mander of the Fuxine float

LONDON, Nov. 4 -The Standard's correspondent at 10 me, apparently referring to something similar to the Graphic's Schastopol despatch, says he has learned from official sources that the reports of impending complications in the Mediterranean are unfounded. All the powers will maintain absolute neutral-

THIRTY DROWNED AT ANTWERP. A Crowd Thrown Into the Water by the Breaking of a Ferry Landing Stage.

Special Cable Derputches to THE SUN. ANTWERP, Nov. 3. - The landing stage of the Wassiand railway ferryboat on the left bank of the Scheldt broke at 2 A M. to-day on the arrival of the first train, which was crowded A great many people were thrown into the water and between fifteen and twenty were drowned. Ten bodies have been recovered. LONDON, Nov. 3.-THE SUN'S correspondent at Antworp telegraphs that thirty persons were drowned by the accident to the landing stage. The authorities are blamed for the accident, as the landing stage had not been inspected.

SHIRLEY DARR ARRESTED.

Well-Known Writer Sent to Jail After i

Row with Her Daughter-in-Law. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 3 - Shirley Dare, the well-known newspaper writer and novelist. was arrested in this city to-day on the complaint of her son, and was committed to the county jail at Elizabeth for ten days on a charge of disorderly conduct. Shirley Dare's name in real life is Mrs. Susan Dunning Power, and until recently she lived in Boston. Adversity overtook her and she came to this city to live with Andrew T. Power at his home on Belvidere avenue. She declares that she is Mr. Power's mother, but he save with equal emphasis that she is merely his foster mother. He is the Secretary of the Exporters' Association with offices at 11

Broadway, New York city. Mrs. Power did not get along well with her daughter-in-law and there were several quarrels in consequence. This morning the row was an exceptionally hard one, and the wrangling continued until Power called in

was an exceptionally hard one, and the wrangling continued until Power called in Roundaman Frederickson of the police force and demanded that Mrs. Power the eider be arrested. The roundaman retused to do this and suggested that Power lay the matter before Judge Runyon of the City Court.

As soon as court opened Power demanded that a warrant be issued for his mother's arrest. While he was talking, lirs. Power, the elder, came into court and insisted that she be heard. After Judge Runyon heard her story he said that he did not like to cause an arrest in the case and advised that she leave her son's house and get out of the city. Mrs. Power consented to do this and said that she wild depart on the 1 o'clock train the afternoon.

Roundsman Frederickson accompanied her to Power's house and she packed her trunk. They then went to the sation and she saw her trunk placed in the baggage car. Frederickson assisted her on the train just before it started, but as soon as the wheels began to turn she jumped off on the other side of the car. Frederickson arrested her on a charge of disorderly conduct. She was taken immediately before Judge Runyon and he committed her to the jail in Elizabeth for ten days. She was taken there this ovening.

Lates! Marine Intelligence. Arrived: Sa. Patricia, Bauer, from Hamburg.

evening.

The Philadelphia Export Exposition The Royal Blue Line autonomous a fare of \$3.00 from New York to Philadelphia and return, including a line and most incurrency equipped to A line as west 22d St. Staffon at 1 floates west 22d St. Staffon at 1 floates and Contains to St. 1000 A.

A line and the contains to the Exposition, ticket being good for good any rain an November 8 and for return on or before November 17. St. 1000 in New York, Central Reliance of New Jersey, foot Liberty at and South Ferry.—Adv.

THREE PERSONS MISSING WHO CAS

HARDLY HAVE ESCAPED. Two More Fall from Fire Escapes, Each

Breaking a Leg-Three Firemen and Many More Employees Slightly Hurt-Six Stories Biaze at Once-Loss \$200,000

Fire destroyed the interior and the roof of the building at 94-08 Mott street yesterday afternoon and perhaps wrecked the walls. Some fifty people were employed there and it was thought last night that three of them had Two employees were injured in trying to get out of the building, each breaking his rightleg, and none had more than barely time to escape. The fire was so serious that five alarms were rung. It started at 2:15 o'clock in the basement in some excelsior, of which there was a great quantity in the building, and spread so rapidly that merchants on the opposite side of the street said that no sooner had the flames come from the basement than they seemed to be coming also from the vindows of every one of the six stories.

The engineer stopped to think of others, and he, it is believed, lost his life. He was Michael Condon. He came up to the street and turned back, saying that he would go and shut off the steam. So far as is known that was the last seep of him. The smoke then was already so thick in the basement that one man had to be dragged out or he would have succumbed there, and of the four men who dragged him out none believes it possible that Condon could have got to the cella, and out again. The man dragged out was William McCann

of 476 Warren street, Brooklyn, who was in the

basement with Charles Smith, a porter, and Jacob Eiseman, all three employees of the Manhattan Bedding Company, getting ready some goods for shipment. The hedding company, which manufactured iron bedsteads and mattresses, occupied most of the building. F. Mohr & Co., furniture makers, used the two upper stories. McCann and those with him saw the fire in a pile of excelsior and tried vainly to put it out. While they worked at it it was seen from the street, and Patrolman Cone sent in an alarm. Patrolman John F. Kelly ran to the building, and while the people upstairs flocked to the fire escapes he, with Michael Bagnell, William Connor, a butcher whose name was not learned and William C. Russell

flocked to the fire escapes he, with Michael Bagnell, William Connor, a butcher whose name was not learned and William C. Russell pulled McCann from the basement.

Russell, who lives at 214 East Ninety-fifth street, and is out of work, happened to be passing when the fire started. He had already heired the Italian ismilies in the tenement house adjoining on the north to get out of their rooms and away from the danger, when he went into the basement of the burning building to try to save the engineer and any others who might be there. While he was on the roof of the tenement some of the people in the building after dropped to the roof of the old-fashioned three-story dwelling house from the fifth story of the business building, he save, and made their way to safety. In the meantline, while others in the doomed building were climbing down the fire verapes, alarm had stread among the women employees of the Brookyn Chair Company in the building adjoining on the south, and although they had ample opportunity to reach the street in an orderly manner by the starway of the building, they were panie-stricken and rushed to the windows. Follewinen and others climbed out upon the cornier and passed them along it and in at other windows nearer Canal street, where they made their way to the street.

Not all of the employees in the burning building had time, or felt that they had, to wait for a chance at the fire-escape stairs. Some of them jumped from the second floor and Joseph B. Kinsey from the fourthfloor. The right less of each was broken.

McCann said that, Charles Smith, Jacob Eisemman and Engineer Condon were all in the busement when he was overcome. Eiseman appeared later. He had been seconded on one side of the face. As neither Smith nor Condon was seen about the place afterward, it is supposed that they were overcome and of the face. As neither Smith nor Condon was seen about the place afterward it is supposed that they were overcome have on knowledge of the probability that anyone remarded in the building except

Fireman John J. Callagy of Engine 55, was cut on the head and back by falling glass and was sent to the Hudson street hispital, where

was sent to the Hudson street hospital, where Munn and Kinsey were also taken. Fireman McGrade of Engine 133, was scalded by the bursting of a valve on the engine. Patrick McGuiter a fireman of Engine 31, was found in the building insensible by some of his comrades and was carried out.

The building belonged to J. W. Hamburger of 3 East 128th street. Chief Croker estimates the loss on structure and contents at \$200,000. The firemen were still pumping on the rains of the factory at midnight and no attempt had yet been made to search for the bedies which the the factory at midnight and no attempt had yet been made to search for the bedies which the firemen considered at once they centained. While the fire was in progress a girl about fifteen years old and a young man were noticed in a window on the third floor of the building at 113 Canal street. The firemen threw up a line and the man alid down. The girl didn't dare to side down, so Pouceman fivan of the Elizabeth street station climbed along the cornice of the adjacent building and caught her in his arms. She was almost sufficiently with the smoke, but revived on reaching the ground in safety and got away before the police learned her name.

NO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

The Educational Committee Recommends

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3,-The committee appointed by the National Educational Association to consider the advisability of establishing a national university to-day unanimounty agreed upon a preliminary report recommending that no such university as proposed be established. The committee then adjourned to meet here in February. The reasons for the committee's action are given in the subjoined resolutions.

First-It has been, and is, one of the recornized functions of the Federal government to encourage and aid, but not to control, the educational instrumentalities of the country. Second-No one of the bills heretofore brought before Congress to provide for the incorporation of a national university in Washington commends itself to this committee as a

Third—The Government is not called upon to maintain at the Capital a university in the ordinary ernse of that term.

Fourth—That a sub-committee be requested to prepare for consideration by the full committee a detailed plan by which students who have taken a baccalaurents degree, or who have had an equivalent training, may have full and systematic advantages of the opportunities for advanced instruction and research which are now or may hereforce be afforded by the Government; such a plan to include the cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution of the universities willing to accept a share of the responsibility incident therefo. It is understood that the financial administration of this plan should be such that whether or not Government aid be given there shall be no discouragement of private gifts or bequests. Third-The Government is not called upor

he no discouragement of private gifts or bequests. It is understood that the scope of this plan should be indicated by the governmental collections and establishments which are now available, or as they may be estire be increased or developed by the diovernment for its own purposes.

Fifth—The Government, through the State Department, might wisely maintain in Washington a school for Consuls, analogous to Westfoint and Annapolis, and make these schools lead to a life career in the Government service.

The committee appointed under the fourth section, consisting of President Harper of Chicago, Librarian Butler of Columbia University and J. L. Curry of this city, will report at the February meeting.

The Mission of the Railroad Is unremitting improvement. An example, the passenger service of the Penusylvania Railroad; the unappreachable "Penusylvania Limited," that dash of indescribable juxury. Leaves New York daily at approachable "Penneylvania Limited, that dash adoseribable luxury. Leaves New York daily at A.M. West 23d street station); arrives Chicago A.M. next day, St. Louis 1:40 P. M. It is the entiation of progress, the personification of coad excellence.—Adv.

Notice to the Public. Now open, "Hotel Alcazar," Hydro-Therapeutic Baths, Goif Links, St. Augustine, Florida,—Adu,

QUIGG PREDICTS FICTORY. Gives Figures to Show How Tammany Will

be Benten. President Quigg of the Republican County Committee got fresh reports from al the Republican leaders and from the leaders of the Independent Labor party yesterday and after going over them, he made the following

statement of the situation as he found it: "So far as I am able to discover from the reports of the Republican district leaders and from all the other sources which may be supposed to know something about the conditions of public sentiment, I take it that the voting conditions this year are in certain respects similar to those of last year. That is to say, the Republican party has substantially satisfied those members of the community who usually vote the Republican ticket. It has done nothing to offend Republicans. But, on the contrary, has pleased them by a course of moderation and good judgment. I take it that the Fusion ticket will secure just about that proportion of this year's registration which Gov. Roosevelt had on last year's registration.

'It is safe to say that 268,000 votes will be cast. Ten thousand will go to the Socialistic party, the Prohibition, the column of blank and defective votes and to the other erratic olumns. If, therefore, the voting conditions were precisely those of last year Tammany would have a vote of 150,000 and we should have a vote of 102,000. But the voting conditions are disturbed by the Independent Labor party, which has made a splendid campaign in its own way and directly to its own

"If the Independent Labor party is capable of olling 30,000 votes, the Fusion county ticket has won. Thirty thousand labor votes would not be a remarkable poll. It would be less than one thousand votes per Assembly district, The leaders of the Independent Labor party believe that their supporters are capable of polling 50,000 votes at the very least. But, if they poll 30,000 they will have polled enough, and the vote will stand: For the Fusion ticket, 132,000; for Tammany Hall, 126,000.

"As to the Assembly districts, I believe that we shall carry for the Republican ticket all of the eight districts we now hold, that is, the Fifth, the Eighth, the Nineteenth, the Twentyfirst, the Twenty-fifth, the Twenty-seventh, the Twenty-ninth and the Thirty-first. leve that we shall carry the Twenty-third. I believe that Mr. McManus will be elected in the Fifteenth and the Labor leaders insist that they will carry the Twentieth, the Twentyfourth and the Thirtieth."

GILBERT'S CUSTOM HOUSE PLANS WIN. Recommendation of the Jury of Award

Approved by Secretary Gage. WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- Secretary Gage announced to-day that the recommendation of the Jury of Award appointed to examine architects' plans for the new Custom House at New York had been approved. This recommendation was that the plans submitted by Architect Cass Gilbert of St. Paul be accepted. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor, who has general charge of matters pertaining to public buildings, made an official statement

about the award, in which he says: 'The report of the Commission was made some time ago to Assistant Secretary Taylor, but as Secretary Gage was absent, action was delayed, at the request of prominent sitizens of New York, until his return. In order that all parties might be heard and the fullest discussion had as to the methods and report of the Commission, Assistant Secretary Taylor invited all the competitors to present to the Secretary, either verbally or in writing, their opinion and to whether or not the report of the Commission should be approved and the reasons for their conclusions. Answers were received from all the competitors except two.
Nine, including Mr. Gilbert, favored approving
the report, eight protested against its approving
and one made no recommendation. All of the
empetitors outside of New York favored approvial. In New York one-half of the competitors
lavored disapproval and the other half either
favored approval or made no recommendations.
The chapters of the American Institute of
Architects in New York and Philadelphia both
recommended the approval of the report. It is sons for their conclusions. Answers were rerecommended the approval of the report. It is noteworthy that many of the protestants, while objecting to the methods and decision of the Commission, spoke in the highest terms of the integrity and professional ability of Mr.

To set aside the report of a committee regu-To set aside the report of a committee regu-larly constituted, the organization of which was acquiesced in by all the competitors, would be a remarkable proceeding and an apparently unwarranted reflection upon the character and methods of the Commissioners. If the pro-test of a minority of the competitors who had been unsuccessful, or any local reasons were permitted to influence the decision of the De-partment in this case, then it would seem use-less to attempt hereafter to select architects in accordance with the provisions of the law.

LONG ISLAND DEAR HUNTER KILLED. Peter Defiraff Shot by Mistake by His

Brother-in-Law. PATCHOGUE, L. 1., Nov. 3.-The second day of er shooting was marked by a distressing accident. William Rudolph fatally shot his brother-in-law, Peter DeGraff, by mistake for a deer. Rudolph and DeGraff were syster. dealers in West Savville. They started out this morning with a party of members of the Fur. Fin and Feather Club of Sayville, which club has leased the woodland property of Jacob Ockers. The members of the party were stationed at proper intervals on a shooting line. DeGraff and Rudolph were stationed near together. Shortly after 10 o'clock DeGraff sighted a back and both men dropped to the ground. Rudolph being several dropped to the ground. Rudolph being several feet back of Detiraff. When the deer came within shooting distance Detiraff freel both barrels and at the same time jumped up to see the effect of his shot. Rudolph, mistaking his brother-in-inw for a deer, fired both barrels. He at once saw his mistake rushed over to Detiraff. A load of buckshot had shattered the top of Detiraff skull. Detiraff was placed in a farm wagon and taken to his home, where Dr. Kriehbaum and Dr. Merritt attended him. He died shortly after 1 o'clock. Detiraff was 36 years old. He leaves a widow and five children. Tonis Sevel, husband of Mrs. Detiraff sis or, was similarly killed by his brother while on a ducking expedition about two years ago.

The line weather brought out a large crowd of hunters to-day, nearly twice as many as on Wednesday. The largest party was that led by the Oberry brothers of St. James, which included saxty men, fourteen dogs and seven horses. They got four deer. Supervisor Railey, Wallace Rushad, Hack Bishop and "Bob" Bishop got two bucks and two does. Davis Benjamin and Moses Bavis of Manorville each one doe. Charles Frieman and his brother of Bayport got three, the Wheeler Gim Club of Savville three, John Bayles and "Bob" Budd of Patchogue two. Justice William F. Gaynor of Brocking was among the hunters to-day and on Wednesday and Friday of next week, the last days of deer shooting this year. feet back of Detiraff. When the deer came

HAS GOT BOOTY WORTH \$6,000. Police Capture a Servant Girl Whom They

Accuse of Wholesale Robbery. Caroline Bettson of 113 West Sixteenth street was arrested at the house of Daniel Weed, 451

West 102d street, last night by detectives from the West 152d street police station, on a charge the West 152d street police station, on a charge of having committed a series of robberies in houses where she had been employed.

The police have been looking for the woman for some time. They have a long list of places, in each of which she has worked a day or two before getting away with all the lewelry and silverware in sight. The aggregate value of the property she is accused of taking, the police say, is about \$6,000. She was located by a circular description sent out by mail to advertisers for servants, it having been by answering advertisements that she obtained most of her situations. The woman refused to talk when arrested.

With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly propared food, consumers grow more and more taxtudous in their selection. Deer foot means purity, damniness and cleanliness. --Adv.

UTURE OF SAMOA.

NEGOTIATIONS GOING ON IN LONDON AND WASHINGTON.

Germany May Surrender Ber Interests to Great Britain in Exchange for Islands in Micronesia-The United States Desires Actual Possession of Tutuila Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.-The Samoan negotiations have reached a point where a definite solution of the problems confronting the tripartite powers is not likely to be long delayed. It may come at any time, for each of the three governments now thoroughly understands the desires of the others, and all realize that a postponement of a final settlement may lead to trouble that will cost more than the entire group is worth. The present arrangement is altogether unsatisfactory. While the consuls of the three powers are considered as the actual heads of the Samoan administration, there is no telling what may happen to bring about a change that will reopen the embarrassing questions that confronted Great Britain, Germany and the United States after the Matanfa uprising of last January. Realizing that the future of Samoa must be determined quickly, the parties to the protectorate are striving earnestly to reach a mutual understanding. and there is a confident feeling that they will succeed.

The main question at issue in the negotiations is whether Germany or Great Britain shall surrender its interest in the protectorate. It appears to be understood between those two countries that the United States shall retain its hold in the islands. So far everything in the current diplomatic exchanges has been very satisfactory to this Government. Germany, there is reason to believe, is considering the question whether it will be to her advantage to accept certain concessions from Great Britain in return for the transfer of Germany's interest to that country, or to retain her hold in the groun. It is not too great an assumption, in view of the present status of the negotiations, that Germany has about concluded to transfer her Samoan rights to Great Britain, if territorial equivalents are secured elsewhere than in the Navigator group. From what can be learned here, on the authority of men with information on the subject, the diplomatic situation is this:

The three governments have agreed that a continuance of the tripartite protectorate is impracticable and dangerous. The is an endorsement of the opinion expressed by the Samoan Commission, consisting of a representative of each of the three powers. It has been agreed, also, that a partition of the islands among the parties concerned, with the understanding that each shall assume actual possession and ownership over its share of territory, is the best method of settling the problem. The United States desires actual possession of the island of Tutula and certain privileges elsewhere as their share and have so informed the other two powers, which appear to have acquiesced in that proposition. This leaves to Great Britain and Germany the division of the other islands, in which, however, the United States will have a voice, although not seeking to obtain a share of that remaining territory. In the negotiations a proposition has been advanced for dividing the remaining islands into two parts, one to go to Germany, the other to Great Britian. Another proposition is to transfer all the remaining islands to Great Britain or Germany, the country securing them to compensate the other country for the surrender of its interest. There is no reason to doubt the statements made in Berlin that Germany has under consideration the advisability of withdrawing from Samoa if Great Britain will give her substantial territorial e necessions in Micronesia, that widespread South Seas archipelage of small islands of which Germany already controls a large part.

The negotiations are being conducted, principally in London and Washington. Berlin is taking little active part in them, although, of course, the attitude of the German representatives in England and America is determined in that Capital. In London, Lord Salisbury, the British Premier; Mr. Chonte the United States Ambassador, and Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, are engoged, and in Washington the negotiations are being conducted by Secretary Hay, Mr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, special envoy of Germany, and Mr. Tower, the British Charge, Twenty conferences, more or less, have been held recently in regard to Samoan affairs between Mr. Hay. Mr. von Schwarzenstein and Mr. Tower. The two last named were at the State Department to-day in consultation with the officials. The reason that the United States want Tutuila is that it contains the harbor of Pago Pago, where this Government is expending half a million dollars to fit the place for use as a coaling station. Page Page is the best site in the entire group for the purpose. It is landlocked and has other natural advantages of protection against an enemy. A great many people have the idea that Pago Pago is owned absolutely by the United States. This is an error. Under the treaty of friendship and commerce negotiated in 1878 with the Samoan Government the United States has the free right to use the harbor. This trenty may be abrogated on twelve months' notice by

any lawfully constituted native or other recognized authority in the islands. It was suspected here that Germany's purpose in bringing Matnata back to Samoa was to have him abrogate the Pago Pago treaty if he were made king. The present conditions in the slands are such that some body calling itself the Samoan Government may suddenly proclaim authority and declare the treaty at an end. While the United States would not recognize such a proceeding, a declaration to that offeet might cause much trouble, and this Government desires to obtain actual ownership of Tutuila in order to forever dispose of the chance that any such embarrassment could

HEROISM IN A SIGNAL TOWER.

Operator Held on for Hours With One of His Hands Shattered. ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 3 .- "Left hand shot off, relieve me soon as possible," was the message that came over the wire to the Superintendent of the Cambria and Clearfield Division of the Pennsylvania Kailroad from Howard Lowman, operator at Garway. That was early this morning and there were no trains up the mountain until afternoon. When asked by the Superintendent whether he could take care of the down-coming trains until afternoon, Lowman replied that he would stick to his rost until relieved. With one hand torn to shreds he kept the other on the key of his instrument. When assistance reached him during the afternoon he fell into a faint, lie had bound his arm at the wrist and stopped the flow of blood. The accident resulted from the explosion of an old gun with which Lowman shot at a squirre, that had apwhich Lowman shot at a squirrel that i peared on a tree not far from the tower. that had ap

WOODRUFF FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS Senator Denew Said to Have Told a Friend He Was to Be the Candidate,

It was published in a Brooklyn newspaper yesterday that Senator Chauncey M. Depew. while on a visit to Albany recently, stated to while on a visit to along remains that Lieut-friends that there was no doubt that Lieut-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff would be the Re-publican candidate for Vice-President port year. When asked about the matter last right Senator Depew decline! to deny or affirm the statement attributed to him. He "I have nothing to say on the matter yet."

A Train Every Hour

From Grand Central Station, about the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valie, to Buffalo and the West, by the New York Central, -46,

AMERICA AND CHINA

Report That We Shall Try to Prevent Dismemberment and Preserve the Open Door Special Cable Despites to Tur Sun,

Loxpox, Nov. 4.- The Washington corre spondent of the Chronicle says that the American Government has determined to exert its utmost influence to prevent the further dismemberment of China and to prevent the existing spheres of influence being closed Americans. The State Department, through the diplomatic representatives at Washington, asked France, Germany and Russia to give assurrances that the open-door policy would prevail, and received verbal assurances to that

The powers interested suggested that the United States shall be content with obtaining a port and a sphere of influence, thus making her a participant in the dismemberment. The Government rejected the suggestion. If the powers refuse to give written assurances anent the open-door policy, the United States will insist that China strictly observe the treaty giving America equal rights with the other powers. The Government contends that its rights are violated when Russia and other powers are able to close ports against the United States or place American merchants at a disadvantage compared with the Russians by a discriminating tariff.

The correspondent's informant, when questioned regarding the American policy in the event of the powers refusing to give the desired guarantees, said that the United States might lodge such a forcible protest at Pekin that when one of the powers next attempted an enlargemen of territory the Taung-li-Yamen could shield itself behind the United States on the ground that the latter had interposed its veto. The power would then have to deal with the United States, not merely China.

COMMENT ON PHILLIPINES REPORT. Our Trouble in Philippines Likened to Great Britian's in Africa.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS. LONDON Nov. 4.-The papers here comment approvingly upon the report of the Philippine Commission. The Times, after remarking that "the difficulties that beset the United States in the Philippines present on a smaller scale a curious resemblance to those we are confronted with in South Africa." says that the chief inducement of the insurgents to give trouble will be removed when they realize that America is determined to accomplish the work before her, but whether the task be long or short there is no question that it will be accomplished. America cannot escape her destiny. The idea of preserving isolation is a dream, and every year must increase her points of contact with other nations and her share in the control of the destines of the world. In the fulfillment of her appointed mission she can rely in the fullest measure on the sympathy of this coun-

FURIOUS STORM IN ENGLAND. London Wires Down-Vessels Unable to

Leave Queenstown.

Special Cab e Itery a ches to Tun Sun LONDON, Nov. 3 .- A hurricane is traversing the southwestern part of Eugland. The land wires are down below Bristol. This cuts off all communication with America via Falmouth

and Penzance. This city is unprecedentedly isolated to-day so far as telegraphic communication is concerned. The wires are down in every direction. equently no details of the damage wrought by the storm have reached here except from Helensborough, where a number of houses were unroofed and chimneys blown down. QUEENstown, Nov. 3.-A violent storm has been prevailing since midnight along the southeast coast of Ireland. The wind, which is from the southwest, has raised enormous seas. No vessel has attempted to leave harbor to-day, but many are running in seeking shelter The workmen in the naval yard on Haulbowline Island, three-quarters of a mile south of

are expected owing to the exceptional fury of

this place, have been unable to get to the city.

No enquisition have been reported but many

VOLUNTEER SOIDIER SHOT.

He Was Attempting to Escape from the Guard at Fort Niagara BUFFALO, Nov. 3.-Private Simon Downer of the Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, was shot at Fort Ningara vesterday while attempting to escape from the guard. He died of his wounds. Downer was placed under arrest for assaulting five of his comrades with a knife. In the struggle it was thought he had been injured, and while the guard was taking him to the Post Surgeon he made an attempt to escape. He was shot through the right shoulder, the ball from a Krag-Jorgensen penetrating his lungs and coming out of his breast. Private Brickley of the guard fired the shot. The dead man's home is at Wales Centre, Mich. He enlisted in Cleveland. He had been rejected for the service in the Philippines and was left at the 'ort when the regiment started for Manula on Monday. He was awniting his

RIOT AT A BULL FIGHT.

Three Animals Turned Into the Ring a

Once to Produce Excitement. AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 3.—A despatch from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, says a riot occurred at a bull fight at Puebla, resulting in the injury of several percons. The disturbance was caused by the refusal of several of the bulls to fight. Finally, three of the animals were turned into Finally, three of the animals were turned into the arron and they were cortured into such a state that they charged upon their tormentors and seriously gored three of them.

The crowd went wild with excitement and tore down the sents and demolished the bull-ring structure. The riot was quelled by the police, and an order issued by the municipal authorities prohibiting bull fights in that city for the future.

NOBODY'S BOY PICKED UP.

Homeless Seven-year-old Says He Was Turned Into the Street. John Kemp, 7 years old, when found on the street last night, said he had been turned out of a boarding-house at 513 West Thirty-

eighth street. The landledy there said that he had rur away, and she was glad to be rid of him, as his father hat left him in her hands eix weeks ago. The father, she said, was a laborer and a hard drinker. The police sent the boy to ago. The father, she said a hard drinker. The potthe Gerry Society rooms.

DYING OF HICCOUGHS. The Father of Oliver Summer Teall Has

Been Suffering for a Week. SYRACUSE, Nov. 3.-W. W. Teall, a prominent financier and the father of Oliver Sumner Teall of New York, is dying of bleeoughs. The doctors say that there is no hope. Mr. Teall, who is more than 80 years old, was taken with hiceoughs a week ago, and in spite of the efforts of the physicians, it was found impossible to stop it. Mr. Teal comes from one of the oldest and most prominent families in this part of the State. He was for a long time the principal owner of the Syracuse Water Company.

Dismembered Body to Be Buried To-Day. The police at last despair of ever solving the mystery of the murder of the woman, parts of river, the bay, and West Seventeenth street several weeks ago. Yesterday Deputy Coroner Weston, after a consultation with the police, issued a burial permit for the pieces of the body, and they will be interred in Potter's field to-day. Photographs of them will be preserved. whose dismembered body were found in the

## JEFFRIES THE VICTOR

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Referee Siler Decides the Battle in His Favor.

## TWENTY-FIVE FIERCE ROUNDS

Sharkey the Aggressor, but Is Outfought Toward the Close.

The Champion Knocks the Sailor Down for Six Seconds in the Second Round, but Sharkey Recovers Quickly, and from That Time on Sets the Pace-He Splits Jeffries's Nose, but Has Two Ribs Fractured in Return-In the Last Few Rounds the Champion Lands Some Terrific Blows Which Weaken His Opponent-Ten Thous sand People Jam the Building of the Coney Island Sporting Club-The Verdick Considered a Just One - The Ring Side Betting Was 10 to 7 in the Winner's Favore

James J. Jeffries of Los Angeles, Cal., is still the champion heavy-weight pugilist of the world, but he is not considered the world beater that he seemed to be when he knocked out Robert Fitzsimmons in eleven rounds last June. Before 10,000 spectators who packed the great arena of the Coney Island Sporting Club last night, Jeffries battled for twenty-five sensational rounds with Thomas Sharkey of Ireland, without putting the latter to sleep. True it is that in the last five or six rounds of the battle Sharkey was the under dog. He was on several occasions during that time in groggy shape, for the reason that Jeffries out loose his attack and landed tremenduous punches or the sailor's raw and stomach.

Jeffries, because of this marked advantage, received the decision of Referee George Siler, and it was considered fair by a majority; still there were those who thought that as Sharkey forced the fight in almost every round, and during the first half of the encounter had a pronounced advantage on work, blows landed and strength he might have received a draw.

There is one point that stands out more prominently than anything else, and that is that Jeffries was not able to toy with Sharkey as he did with Fitzsimmons. Sharkey fought with splendid judgment from the very start. He forced the fight just as Fitzelmmons did, but with better judgment, Jeffries was the same cautious, careful fighter and took no chances until he thought he had his man where he wanted him. He did very little leading in the first twenty rounds. He et Sharkey do that and the sailor certainly made things warm every minute of the time.

Jeffries's plan of action was to stay away until the sailor tired himself out. Then would be the time to go in and mix it up. These factics convinced the referee that Jeffries was entitled to the decision, for when the champion did cut loose he made Sharkey have visions of Queer street, although he was not equarely knocked down at any late stage of

Inability to knock Sharkey out came in the nature of a surprise to those who had heard of the champion's wonderful punching ability. The fact that Fitzsimmons was knocked out so handily made it appear an easy task for Jeffries to accomplish the trick again. His failure heroud the question of doubt proved that Sharkey has improved wonderfully in the last year and that he is to-day the only man in America who is in the same class as Jeffries as a scientific fighter

of the first water. Sharkey's wonderful condition was one of the reasons why he stayed the limit. Although Jeffries hammered him with all his might in the last five rounds the sailor never lost control of his legs and was not floored by the force of any blow. He was simply in distress, but so powerful that it seemed as though he could not have been beaten down with a meat axe, Sharkey tested Jeffries's strength. and it was remarkable. The sallor incessantly during the greater part of the fight and had very little trouble In landing his left hand on the champion's jaw. He swung repeated joits that were powerful enough to knock an ordinary pugilist out in jig time, but beyond a slight rocking of the head

Jeffries did not show any sign of pain.

Jeffries used head work during Sharkey's attack by driving in right hand body punches in almost every round. These blows undoubtedly weakened Sharkey but they were not so effective as the left-handers which Tom received on the law during the last stages. Sharkey's best fighting was done in the first fifteen rounds. In the seventh he had Jeffries guessing. Tom was so aggressive that the champion made no effort to rush him and mix it up. In fact, when each round began, Jeffries waited for key to come after him. His unwillings ness to take a chance surprised almost everybody for they had been led to believe that Jeffries would cut the pace out and put Sharkey to eleep in short order. Instead, as the fight progressed and never ceased his attack, the opinion gradually gained strength that if Sharkey could keep up the gait and Jeffries should continue the fight as he had been doing. would be a victory for Sharkey on work and

points. Jeffries began to improve in the eleventh round and in the twelfth he tired Sharkey out by going to him for a mixup. Sharkey's strength was so great, however, that Jeffries did not think it advisable to keep up this plan. In the thirteenth and fourteenth, had a marked advantage and in the fifteenth, which was one of the flercest rounds of the fight, Sharkey almost broke the champion's nose

with a left hand smash.

The blood spread all over Jim's face and made novices believe that he was on the point of being beaten decisively, but blood does not always mean distress in a prize fight, and this case Jeffries was not weakened. In the very next round held his own, but he still refused to set the pace. It was pleasanter for Sharkey to do that and Jeffries felt confident that he could land just as effective punches with the sailor coming to him as he could by chasing him around the ring.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth rounds Sharkey had an advantage because he kept on with the leading. Jeffries could not block him off or punch him off, and incidentally took many hard knocks. In the next two rounds Sharkey was perhaps a bit tired, although he

In the twentieth round Jeffries began to take advantage of his long reach, and with welldirected amashes he soon had Sharkey in It was the same thing in trouble. twenty-third and also in the twenty-fourth